CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1832. [NO. 771.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hhds. N. E. RUM.
15 bbls. Mullets,
12 do. Potatoes,
For sale by TH. SANDFORD & CO.
March 6 70tf.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their old stand, south west corner of the Market Square, 300 raw HIDES, mostly large and some very heavy; also, a few calf and kip Skins.
I. BLAKE & SON.
March 6. 70-3w.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.
As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.
PELEG PEARCE.
☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.
March 6.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of
200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.
The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.
Also,
Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1832 70tf.

Pickles.

50 kegs and kegs prime PICKLES, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 6. 70tf.

COACH MAKING.

CHARLES T GARDNER & ALFRED A. McKETHAN, having entered into Copartnership under the firm of *Gardner & McKethan*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the Coach Making establishment of Mr. A. McLauchlin, on Person street, where they intend to continue the above business in all its branches.
From the experience of several years in the business, and having first rate materials, &c. they flatter themselves they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor them with their custom.
N. B. Repairing of every description will be faithfully executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Fayetteville, March 6. 70-6w.

WANTED,

A few thousand feet of
ASH PLANK.
C. P. MALLETT.
February 14th, 1832. 67-tf.

Fresh Lime.

50 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those making a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Satinetts, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is preparing to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

Tin Plate.

50 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

An Overseer wanted.

A Person who can come well recommended as to competency and character, may meet with a situation as Overseer, on application at this office. A middle aged man without a family would be preferred.
Fayetteville, Feb. 25. 69-3tpd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is receiving together with his former stock, the following articles, which will be sold low for cash or country produce, at his store opposite the Planter's Hotel, south side of Hay street:
15 bags prime green COFFEE,
15 barrels brown and loaf Sugar,
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
12 tons Swedes Iron, Castings and Steel,
50 sets assorted size wagon Boxes,
10 boxes fresh imperial Teas,
50 bags Shot,
100 kegs Nails, well assorted,
30 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
10 barrels N. E. Rum,
Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool and coarse Salt,
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Copperas, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Glue, Saltpetre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Alcohol, Brimstone, Camphor, Nutmegs, Logwood, Patent Medicines, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Ware, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.
☞*An assortment of those articles kept constantly on hand.*
R. C. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 28, 1832. 69-3t.

Cheese.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 20 casks prime CHEESE. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 28.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,
Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.
These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.
N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed. All orders punctually attended to.
December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:
Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.
E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,
8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
February 21.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of
LOCKE & BAUGHAN.
Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,
WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.
THOS SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.
December 6. 57tf.

WASHINGTON.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Anecdotes connected with the appointment of General Washington to the command of the army, June 16, 1775. In a manuscript Journal, under date of Nov. 4, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had with the venerable John Adams, at that time, relative to the appointment of General Washington. It was in substance as follows:

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army. The country were urgent that Congress should *adopt the army;* for until they had, it must be considered and was in law considered only as a mob, a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was at loose ends. The greater trial now seemed to be in this question—who should be commander in chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here. What, then, was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French war, and had come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman.—All the qualifications seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed the army would not receive any commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step.—The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. Union was strength. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must beat through all hearts. The cause was one and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to this conclusion, and the manner of developing it was nearly as follows:—He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams, came to him and said, "What is the topic with you this morning, Cousin?" "Oh the army, the army" he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to shew the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint at an election of a commander in chief."—"Well," said Samuel Adams, "I like that cousin John; but on whom have you fixed as this commander?" "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this house."—"Oh," replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never, never." "It *must* do, it *shall* do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and middle states are loth to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent; they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England commander, with New England perseverance, all united appal them. For this cause they hang back. Now the only way is to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern chief over this force. Then all will feel secure—then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be resistless."—At this Samuel A. seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army.—He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and proceed to business. After his speech some doubted, some objected, and some feared. His warmth mounted with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied, "Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt the army, before ten months have set, New England will have a Congress of her own which will adopt it, and she, she will undertake the struggle alone, yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience will front the foe alone." This had the desired effect. They saw New England was not playing, and was not to be played with; they agreed to appoint a day. The day was fixed. It came. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed. The next thing was to get a lawful commander for this lawful army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of Gen. Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which, then, belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into the delineation of the character of a commander in chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the colonies at that juncture; and after he had presented the qualifications in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said—"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful at this crisis, in this chief. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in the country? I reply they are, they reside in one of our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate, GEORGE WASHINGTON, *of Virginia.*"

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams's right hand, was looking him intently in the face to catch the name he was about to announce; and not expecting it would be his own, he sprung from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room as quickly as though moved by a shock of electricity.

Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sam to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate in private. They did deliberate, and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following: "Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?" "No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew George III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach round these states."

At the Dinner given at Barnard's Hotel, in Washington City, on the late Centennial Anniversary, Mr. Webster delivered an eloquent eulogy of Washington, of which the following are the closing paragraphs:

Finally, gentlemen, there was in the breast of Washington one sentiment so deeply felt, so constantly uppermost, that no proper occasion escaped without its utterance. From the letter which he signed, in behalf of the Convention, when the Constitution was sent out to the People, to the moment when he put his hand to that last paper, in which he addressed his countrymen, the Union, the Union, was the great object of his thoughts. In that first letter, he tells them that to him, and his brethren of the Convention, Union is the greatest interest of every true American; and in that last paper he conjures them to regard that unity of Government, which constitutes them one People, as the very palladium of their prosperity and safety, and the security of liberty itself. He regarded the Union of these States, not so much one of our blessings, as the great treasure-house which contained them all. Here, in his judgment, was the great magazine of all our means of prosperity; here, as he thought, and as every true American still thinks, are deposited all our animating prospects, all our solid hopes for future greatness. He has taught us to maintain this Government, not by seeking to enlarge its powers, on the one hand, nor by surrendering them on the other; but by an administration of them, at once firm and moderate, adapted for objects truly national, and carried on in a spirit of justice and equity.

The extreme solicitude for the preservation of the Union, at all times manifested by him, shows not only the opinion he entertained of its usefulness, but his clear perception of those causes which were likely to spring up to endanger it, and which, if once they should overthrow the present system, would leave little hope of any future beneficial re-union.—Of all the presumptions indulged by presumptuous man, that is one of the rashest, which looks for repeated and favorable opportunities for the deliberate establishment of a united Government over distinct and widely extended communities. Such a thing has happened once, in human affairs, and but once: the event stands out, as a prominent exception to all ordinary history; and unless we suppose ourselves running into an age of miracles, we may not expect its repetition.

Washington, therefore, could regard, and did regard, nothing as of paramount political interest, but the integrity of the Union itself. With a united Government, well administered, he saw we had nothing to fear; and without it, nothing to hope. The sentiment is just, and its momentous truth should solemnly impress the whole country. If we might regard our country as personated in the spirit of Washington; if we might consider him as representing her, in her past renown, her present prosperity, and her future career, and as in that character demanding of us all, to account for our conduct, as political men, or as private citizens, how should he answer him, who has ventured to talk of disunion and dismemberment? Or, how should he answer him, who dwells perpetually on local interests, and fans every kindling flame of local prejudice? How should he answer him, who would array State against State, interest against interest, and party against party, careless of the continuance of that *unity of Government which constitutes us one People?*

Gentlemen, the political prosperity which this country has attained, and which it now enjoys, it has acquired mainly through the instrumentality of the present Government. While this agent continues, the capacity of attaining to still higher degrees of prosperity exists also. We have, while this lasts, a political life, capable of beneficial exertion, with power to resist or overcome misfortunes, to sustain us against the ordinary accidents of human affairs, and to promote, by active efforts, every public interest. But dismemberment strikes at the very being which preserves these faculties; it would lay its rude and ruthless hand on this great agent itself. It would sweep away, not only what we possess, but all power of regaining lost, or acquiring new, possessions. It would leave the country, not only bereft of its prosperity and happiness, but without limbs, or organs, or faculties, by which to exert itself, hereafter, in the pursuit of that prosperity and happiness.

Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous war sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle, even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these might be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished Government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of constitutional Liberty? Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites National sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No, gentlemen, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Colloseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remains of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American Liberty.

But, gentlemen, let us hope for better things. Let us trust in that Gracious Being who has hitherto held our country, as in the hollow of his hand. Let us trust to the virtue and the intelligence of the People, and to the efficacy of religious obligation. Let us trust to the influence of Washington's example. Let us hope, that that fear of Heaven, which expels all other fear, and that regard to duty, which transcends all other regard, may influence public men and private citizens, and lead our country still onward in her happy career. Full of these gratifying anticipations and hopes, let us look forward to the end of that century which is now commenced. A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth, with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon, so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing to the sea, so surely may they see, as we now see, the flag of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol; and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this our own Country.

Gentlemen, I propose—
"THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON."

From the Cincinnati American—extra.

THE FLOOD!!!

Thursday Morning, Feb. 16th.

The river "still continues on the rise." It is undoubtedly 64 feet above low water mark.

We took a boat in company with a number of others yesterday afternoon, and rowed to the lower part of the city. The scene presented cannot easily be described. It was painful to witness destruction on so vast a scale. Some houses upset—others in imminent danger. The water reached the roofs of the more humble, and the windows of the second stories of good frame houses. Flat boats loaded with women and children, furniture and live stock. Race, Vine, Elm and Walnut, busy with the moveables. The paper mills appeared to be in the middle of the river, if river it can be called. Skiffs were passing in every direction. We returned via Front-street. The fine houses flooded, the lower part of the street quite deserted, and the second stories occupied of those nearer Main—boat loads of furniture from Water street, formed a melancholy *tout ensemble.*

Two of the workmen at Tiff's found were drowned last night. They ran down to the cellar at the time the embankment gave way to save perhaps some effects—the water rushed in with such fury as to render escape impossible. There is a report of two or three children being secured from a floating log-cabin, but we cannot trace it to any authentic source.

Friday Morning, Feb. 17th.

The work of desolation still continues—the river having reached nearly to Lower Market-street. Our "composing" room is about a square from the publishing office. When we issued the first circular, no one presumed it would reach much further than Columbia—but all calculations have failed "it is still on the rise, it is still on the rise" is all that is said or known. The boatmen are crying beneath our windows, "twelve and a half cents to the *mouth* of Main street." Every kind of craft is put in requisition, tubs, boxes, canoes, flats, dug-outs, skiffs, &c. &c. The scene is as lively as the *regatta* at Venice, though we may not boast of a Bravo of Antonio. We ought to except a *baker*, who manages his *trough* with wonderful dexterity.

We cannot enumerate half of the sad calamities rumour is bringing in. The river, as it sweeps past with its accumulated waters, carries with it the wreck of its desolation. A church passed the city with its steeple, bound for New Orleans, we presume a poor market. Excellent frame houses float along, with hay stacks, rails, leaving the farms stript of every vestige of cultivation. The lower Mill Creek bridge started yesterday morning. Hamilton and Colerain bridges have also floated off, and the bridge over White River in Kentucky. The Kentucky River had backed up as far as Frankfort, 64 miles from its mouth. The Cumberland and the Tennessee were both very high.

We should think the water at this time (Friday evening) nearly at its height—rising this morning about one half of an inch an hour. We have but little to add to the above. From the 'look out" at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Broadway and Front, we had an excellent prospect of "Cincinnati as it is." The suburbs East and West, with the lower part of the city, as far as lower Market, the cellars of which are filled with water, were navigable in every direction. Newport opposite this city, was pretty well afloat—the water reaching nearly to the windows in the second story of the U. S. Arsenal. Covington does better—some dry land, being yet discernable.

The bridges at Dayton and Miamisburgh are seriously injured. The embankments at the former place answered well—no inundation. There are reports of a dreadful flood at New Orleans—probably without foundation. The only lives lost, besides those already mentioned, are two negroes in the Eastern suburbs.

From the Yorkville Whig, Feb. 25.

It is not a little amusing to see the avidity with which some of the presses have seized upon the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination, as a pretext to charge the Vice President and Senators from the Southern States, who refused to concur in that nomination with having formed a union with Mr. Clay. As well might they charge the President with having formed a union with Mr. Clay, because they both supported the Tariff of 1824, or Mr. Dickerson and other friends of the administration because they support Mr. Clay's resolution for reducing the duties upon luxuries and retaining them upon the necessaries of life. It is said that the President has been treated with great disrespect. We do not aver that the principle that the President can do no wrong," has been engrafted into our institutions. The duties of Senators are of an infinitely higher character than barely to register his edicts: they are his constitutional advisers, to correct his errors and check any undue exercise of power, and not to be proscribed for the performance of a duty imposed by the Constitution.

The accounts from every quarter respecting the celebration of the centennial birth-day of Washington are of the most gratifying description. We were surprised to observe that the Globe, (the official paper) says not a word relative to these interesting proceedings. What is the reason?—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Resurrection.—Extract of a letter dated City of Mexico, January 11, 1832, from an American gentleman of respectability resident there, to his correspondent in New Orleans.

"Pray make known at home, that Captain William Morgan, who was so cruelly murdered twice by the wicked masons, in the Northern part of the State of New York, and buried in a sack in one of the big lakes, is alive and well, in this city, and gaining an honest livelihood by painting coaches, horses, &c. He is not much pleased that his wife married a mason, but is very grateful to Mr. Rush for his long funeral oration."

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The "Republican" Members of the New York Legislature, on the 9th ult. addressed a letter to the President on the subject of the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, which produced the following reply:

Washington, February 23, 1832

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th inst. inclosing the resolutions passed "at a meeting of the Rebublican members of the Legislature of N. York," on the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to England.

I am profoundly grateful for the approbation which that distinguished body of my republican fellow citizens of New York have, on that occasion, been pleased to express of the past administration of the affairs placed in my charge by the people of the United States, and for their generous offers of continued confidence and support. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, my reliance in all the vicissitudes of my public life has been upon the virtue and patriotism of an enlightened people. Their generous support has been my shield and my stay, when, in times past, the zealous performance of the arduous military duties allotted to me, though crowned with success, was sought to be made a ground of reproach; and this manifestation on the part of my fellow citizens of the great State of New York, assures me that services not less faithful in the civil administration will not be less successfully defended.

When such reliance fails the public servant, public liberty will be in danger; for if the people become insensible to indignities offered to those, who, with pure intentions, devote themselves to the advancement of the safety and happiness of the country, public virtue will cease to be respected, and public trusts will be sought for other rewards than those of patriotism.

I cannot withhold my entire concurrence with the republican members of the legislature in their high estimation of their eminent fellow citizen, whom they have so generously come forward to sustain. To this I will add the assurance of my undiminished respect for his great public and private worth, and my full confidence in the integrity of his character.

In calling him to the Department of State from the exalted station he then occupied by the suffrages of the people of his native State, I was not influenced more by his acknowledged talents and public services, than by the general wish and expectation of the Republican Party throughout the Union. The signal ability and success which distinguished his administration of the duties of that Department, have fully justified the selection.

I owe it to the late Secretary of State, myself, and to the American people, on this occasion to state, that so far as is known to me, he had no participation whatever in the occurrences relative to myself and the second officer of the government, or in the dissolution of the late Cabinet; and that there is no ground for imputing to him the having advised those removals from office which, in the discharge of my constitutional functions it was deemed proper to make. During his continuance in the Cabinet, his exertions were directed to produce harmony among its members; and he uniformly endeavored to sustain his colleagues. His final resignation was a sacrifice of official station to what he deemed the best interests of the country.

Mr. McLane, our then Minister at London, having previously asked permission to return, it was my own anxious desire to commit the important points remaining open in our relations with Great Britain, to a successor in whose peculiar fitness and capacity I had equal confidence: and to my selection, Mr. Van Buren yielded a reluctant assent. In urging upon him that sacrifice, I did not doubt that I was doing the best for the country, and acting in coincidence with the public wish; and it certainly could not have been anticipated that, in the manner of successfully conducting and terminating an important and complex negotiation, which had previously received the sanction of both Houses of Congress, there would have been found motives for embarrassing the executive action and for interrupting an important foreign negotiation.

I can never be led to doubt, that in the instructions under which that negotiation relative to the trade with the British West Indies was conducted and successfully concluded, the people of the United States will find nothing either derogatory to the national dignity and honor, or improper for such an occasion.

Those parts of the instructions which have been used to justify the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination by the Senate of the United States, proceeded from my own suggestion: were the result of my own deliberate investigation and reflection; and now, as when they were dictated, appear to me to be entirely proper and consonant to my public duty.

I feel, gentlemen, that I am incapable of tarnishing the pride or dignity of that country, whose glory, both in the field and in the civil administration, it has been my object to elevate: and I feel assured that the exalted attitude which the American people maintain abroad, and the prosperity with which they are blessed at home, fully attest that their honor and happiness have been unsullied in my hands.

A participation in the trade with the British West India Islands, upon terms mutually satisfactory to the United States and Great Britain, had been an object of constant solicitude with our government from its origin. During the long and vexatious history of this subject, various propositions had been made with but partial success; and in the administration of my immediate predecessor, more than one attempt to adjust it had ended in a total interruption of the trade.

The acknowledged importance of this branch of trade, the influence it was believed to have had in the elections which terminated in the change of the administration; and the general expectation on the part of the people, that renewed efforts, on frank and decisive grounds, might be successfully made to recover it, imposed upon me the duty of undertaking the task.

Recently, however, Great Britain had more than once declined renewing the negotiation, and placed her refusal upon objections which she thought proper to take to the manner of our previous negotiation, and to claims which had at various times been made upon the part of our government.

The American Government, notwithstanding, continued its efforts to obtain a participation in the trade. It waived the claims at first insisted upon, as well as the objection to the imposition by Great Britain of higher duties upon the produce of the United States, when imported into the West Indies, than upon the produce of her own possessions, which objection had been taken in 1819 in a despatch of the then Secretary of State.

A participation in the trade with the British West India Islands could not have been, at any time, demanded as a right; any more than in that to the British European ports. In the posture of affairs already adverted to, therefore, the Executive could ask nothing more than to be permitted to engage in it upon the terms assented to by his predecessor, and which were the same as those previously offered by Great Britain herself. Even these had been denied to the late administration, and for reasons arising from the views entertained by the British Government of our conduct in the past negotiations.

It was foreseen that this refusal might be repeated, and on the same grounds. When it became the duty of the Executive, rather than disappoint the expectations of the people, and wholly abandon the trade, to continue the application; it was proper to meet the objection to the past acts of the American administration, which objection, as had been foreseen, was actually made, and for some time insisted upon.

It is undoubtedly the duty of all to sustain, by an undivided and patriotic front, the action of the constituted authorities towards foreign nations; and this duty requires that during the continuance of an administration in office, nothing should be done to embarrass the executive intercourse in its foreign policy unless upon a conviction that it is erroneous. A thorough change in the administration, however, raises up other authorities of equal dignity, and equally entitled to respect: and an open adoption of a different course implies no separation of the different parts of the government; nor does any admission of the inexpediency or impracticability of previous demands imply any want of respect for those who may have maintained them.

To defend the claims or pretensions, as they had been indiscriminately called, on either side, in the previous correspondence, which had been for a time urged by the late administration, would have been to defend what that administration, by waiving them, had admitted to be untenable; and if that which had been by them conceded to be inexpedient, could not be sustained as proper, I perceive nothing derogatory, and surely nothing wrong in conducting the negociation upon the common and established principle, that in a change of administration there may be a corresponding change in the policy and counsels of the government. This principle exists, and is acted upon, in the diplomatic and public transactions of all nations. The fact of its existence in the recent change of the administration of the American government, was as notorious as the circulation of the American press could make it; and while its influence upon the policy of foreign nations was both natural and reasonable, it was proper, according to my sense of duty, frankly to avow it, if the interests of the people of the United States should so require.

Such was the motive, and such and nothing more, is the true import of the instructions taken as a whole which I directed to be given to our Minister at London, and which neither expressed nor implied condemnation of the government of the United States, nor of the administration, further than had been implied by their own acts and admissions.

I could not reconcile it to my sense of public duty, or of national dignity, that the United States should suffer continued injury or injustice, because, a former administration had insisted upon terms which it had subsequently waived, or had failed seasonably to accept an offer which it had afterwards been willing to embrace. The conduct of previous administrations was not to be discussed either for censure or defence; and only in case "the omission of this government to accept of the terms proposed when heretofore offered," should "be urged as an objection now," it was made the duty of the minister to make the British government sensible of the injustice and inexpediency of such a course."

Both the right and the propriety of setting up the past acts of previous administrations to justify the exclusion of the United States from a trade allowed to all other nations, was distinctly denied; and the instructions authorised the minister to state that such a course towards the United States "under existing circumstances, would be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite the deepest sensibility—the tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated by the consciousness that Great Britain has, by orders in council, opened her colonial ports to Russia and France, notwithstanding a similar omission on their parts to accept the terms offered by the act of the 5th July, 1825;"—he was told that "he could not press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British ministry;" and the prejudicial influence of a course on the part of the British government so unwise and unjust upon the future relations of the two countries, was clearly announced in the declaration that "it has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

If the British government should decline an arrangement "on the ground of a change of opinion; or in order to promote her own interests," a prompt avowal of that purpose was demanded; but if they should not be prepared to take that ground, "but suffer themselves to desire that the United States should, in expiation of supposed past encroachments, be driven to the necessity of retracing their legislative steps without knowledge of its effect, and wholly dependent upon the indulgence of Great Britain," they were to be made sensible of the impracticability of that course, and be taught to expect such measures on our part as would vindicate our national interest and honor. To announce distinctly to Great Britain that we would not submit to continued injustice, on the ground of any objection to the past conduct of the American government, whether it were right or wrong, was the obvious import of the whole instructions.

If the Executive had caused it to be stated to G. Britain, that finding its predecessors to have been in error, as was implied by subsequently waiving the terms they had advocated, and had, in expiation of those errors, abandoned the trade to the pleasure of the British government, the interests of the United States would have suffered, and their honor been reproached; but in excluding such considerations, as inappropriate and unjust, and in clearly avowing his purpose not to submit to such treatment, he hoped to promote the interests of his fellow citizens, and sustain the honor and dignity of his country.

In all this, gentlemen, I have the approbation of my judgment and conscience. Acting upon the principle, early announced, of asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong, I ask that only of which the justice could not be denied. I ask a participation in the trade, upon terms just to the United States, and mutually advantageous to both countries. I directed a simple and distinct proposition, in conformity with these principles, to be submitted to the British government; and resolving to be content with nothing less, I ultimately arranged the trade upon the basis of that proposition, without retraction, modification or change. If the national honor had not been thought tarnished by retracing our steps, by claiming more and ultimately consenting to take less, and in fact obtaining nothing; I feel assured that in requiring that which my predecessors had conceded to be enough, and obtaining all that was demanded, my countrymen will see no stain upon their dignity, their pride or their honor.

If I required greater satisfaction than I derive from a review of this subject, I should find it in the gratitude I feel for the success which has crowned my efforts. I shall always possess the gratifying recollection, that I have not disappointed the expectations of my countrymen, who, under an arrangement depending for its performance upon our own wisdom, are participating in a valuable trade upon terms more advantageous than those which the illustrious Father of his Country was willing to accept; upon terms as favorable as those which regulate the trade under our conventions with Great Britain, and which have been sought without success from the earliest periods of our history.

I pray you, gentlemen, to present to the republican members of the legislature of New York, and to accept for yourselves individually, the assurance of my highest regard and consideration.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Negro Wit.—"How much ya charge, Massa Magistrate, to marry me and Miss Dinah."

"Why, Clem, I'll marry *you* for two dollars."

"Two dollars—what ya charge to marry white fokes, massa."

"We generally charge them five dollars, Clem"

"Well, ya marry us like white fokes, and I give ya five dollars, too."

"Why, Clem, that's a curious notion, but if you desire it, I'll marry you like white folks, for $5."

The ceremony being over, and Clem and Dinah made one, the Magistrate asked for his fee.

"Oh no, massa, ya no come up to de gr[illegible]ment—*ya no kiss da bride!*"

"Get out of my office you black rascal."

And so Clem got married for nothing.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS presented the following memorial from a large number of citizens of New York:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the city of New York, respectfully represents—

That in 1791, and shortly after the organization of the Federal Government, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Cherokee nation, by which the United States, in the 7th article of that treaty, agreed to "solemnly guaranty to the Cherokee nation all their lands not thereby ceded to the United States." That by the 6th article of a treaty made between the same parties at Tellico, in 1798, the United States agreed to "continue the guaranty of the remainder of the country forever." That these treaties were solemnly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States, and by George Washington and John Adams; and that their stipulations have not been altered by consent nor impaired by the conduct of the Cherokee tribes; that laws were duly passed by Congress to carry into effect those stipulations, by one of which, dated March 30, 1802, and approved by Thos. Jefferson, all persons are prohibited from making any intrusion upon, or surveying the Indian lands secured by treaty, under penalty of $1000, and three months imprisonment, and the President of the United States is empowered to enforce the observance of the provisions of that act. Your memorialists further represent, that the stipulations of those treaties have been faithfully observed, and the provisions of the act of 1802 have been strictly enforced up to the year 1829; but, that, since that time, persons acting by virtue of certain pretensions of the State of Georgia, (first advanced within a few years) have intruded upon the territory thus guarantied to the Cherokee nation, dragged individuals belonging to that tribe to prison, and in various ways have violated their rights in defiance of the laws and treaties of the United States. Your memorialists further show, that, in equal disregard of the obligations of the Union, and the rights of the Indians, by laws recently passed by the Legislature of that State, the Cherokee territory has been formally annexed to the adjacent counties, and provision has been made to survey their lands, and divide them among the citizens of that State by means of a land lottery.

Your Memorialists further show, that two American citizens who have settled in the Cherokee country, with the sanction of the Federal Government, and with a view of promoting its former humane policy of civilizing the aborigines, have been arrested while peaceably residing within that territory, and condemned to an infamous punishment, which they are now undergoing in a Georgia prison, for no other offence than a refusal to take an oath of allegiance to that State, as a separate member of the Confederacy.

Your memorialists further represent, that no steps have been taken by the Government of the United States to prevent their manifest violations of its laws and its treaties, or to comply with its solemn guaranty: they would therefore, as citizens of the United States, and deeply interested in the character of their common country, for humanity and good faith, respectfully but earnestly entreat your honorable bodies to adopt such measures in the case referred to, as shall enforce the observance of the laws of the Union, preserve inviolate the faith of treaties solemnly executed, vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and secure our national character from lasting shame and reproach.

The memorial being read, Mr. ADAMS moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On these motions, a long and stormy debate arose; among other speakers,

Mr. CLAYTON, of Georgia, said, that it was not his intention to offer any disrespect to the gentleman who introduced this memorial, as he believed there was no one who cherished towards him a higher degree of veneration; yet he felt himself at liberty to say what he was well convinced the people of his State would say, were they personally present. And that was, that the gentlemen who had drawn up and presented that memorial were doing what they had no right to do—were meddling with what did not concern them, and were acting impertinently in the presentation of such a paper. He was almost afraid to trust himself with such a subject, representing as he did half a million of the free people of the United States, and knowing the great indignity which they had lately received in the pronouncing of a decision which he hoped and believed would be resisted with the promptitude and spirit which became Georgians, and which he was very sure never would be executed till Georgia was made a howling wilderness. As to the memorial, Georgia would treat it as it deserved; with sovereign contempt, and for himself he did not care where it went, though he should suppose the most proper reference would be to the Committee on Foreign Relations, since it seemed now to be settled that the Cherokees constituted an independent foreign kingdom. The gentleman had referred to his resolution with respect to the Bank, but there was a clear difference between this and that question—it was expressly declared in the charter of the United States Bank, that when its affairs were examined by the House, that task should be performed by a select committee. This was the reason why he had moved that his resolution should be referred to such a committee, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had said that the two cases were similar, yet *he* should say God forbid that Georgia should ever put herself on a footing with the Bank of the United States, and whenever she was so treated he should always repel the attack.—Georgia stood upon a co-equal footing with the other States; and far very far above the speculating footing of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. C. said that he had risen for the express purpose of showing his contempt for that memorial; and he would, therefore, move an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which was, that this memorial should be referred to a Select Committee, provided the State of New York should first consent that a Committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the manner in which that State had treated the Indians within her limits. He would ask the Representatives from that State what they would think of an inquiry into the conduct of the State of N. York in sending off her Indians to Green Bay to freeze to death, after first taking away their dominion from them? How would New York like it, should Georgia present a memorial such as had now been read? But he did injustice to that great and patriotic State. This memorial, he was confident, was not the act of that State, but it would turn out, on investigation, to be the work of a few of her citizens who were dressed in black gowns—who professed to minister in holy things, and made many fanatical pretensions to superior benevolence, humanity, piety, love to the Indians, and all that—who thought that Georgia had not piety enough—that she had not sufficient regard to the principle of humanity, and who therefore were graciously willing to take the State of Georgia into their holy keeping. The memorial proceeded from a few pragmatical individuals, who were disposed to be busy bodies in other men's matters. If the House had any respect for a sister State, a sovereign State, they would repel such memorialists as these—they would throw such a memorial under the table, and not aggravate to a yet higher degree, the feelings of a State already wrought up to higher pitch than she could bear, and who only wanted the application of a match to blow the Union into ten thousand fragments; when there was not a State south of the Potomac, which was not, at this moment, under the highest degree of excitement, whose People were not rising against oppression, and by town meetings and every other form of expressing public opinion, were endeavoring to bring the United States to a sense of justice. Would that House consent to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces? A few steps more, and they would bring those States to a condition like that, in which the colonies were immediately before the rupture with Great Britain. He warned,—he cautioned gentlemen; he would not stoop to entreat them.—Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the old States, and not by a reckless and unfeeling course provoke them yet farther. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the House to proceed with prudence, and consideration, and though he would not implore them, yet he earnestly warned them to disregard such a memorial.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. DICKSON, of New York:

It had been very triumphantly asked, why should there be any action of the House? He would tell gentlemen why—and he begged the attention of the House to the passing events of the day. It had been stated in the public journals, that after the writ of error had been sued out, and a summons issued by the Supreme Court, the subject had, by a special Message of the Governor of Georgia, been brought before the Legislature of that State. And the last act of that Legislature had been a declaration that the executive officers of the State of Georgia, from the highest to the lowest, should pay no attention to the writ of error, or to the process of the Supreme Court, but should disregard it entirely, and the Legislature would hold them harmless. Following up that decision, it had been communicated to the House this morning that the Supreme Court had decided the law of Georgia to be unconstitutional, the sentence of its Court null and that a mandate had been sent directing the prisoners to be set at liberty. And now, what did he hear? To his utter surprise and astonishment, he had heard language such as he hoped never would have been uttered within these walls. A gentleman had declared in his seat that that decision of the Supreme Court "never would be enforced till Georgia was made a howling wilderness!" Meaning until her plantations should be destroyed, and her inhabitants slaughtered. Under these circumstances, a memorial came into the House, on which it was said the House could not act. But he asked, was it not a proper subject of inquiry, whether any measures could be devised to aid the Executive in carrying into execution the decision of the highest judicial tribunal? He would say, that if those decisions were to be disregarded, and every State was to be allowed the liberty of pronouncing them null, our Union was no better than a rope of sand, and the entire fabric of our Government was dissolved. He did not say that any measure was necessary. Before Congress adjourned, they should probably know whether the mandate of the Court would be obeyed.—But if the people of Georgia should carry out the declaration which had been made in their name, and should set the Government at defiance, he asked every prudent man, whether it might not be proper that a Committee should inquire whether any thing more was needed to aid the Government in sustaining the Court. What measures might be needed, he did not pretend to say. Certainly the subject had no connexion with a Committee on Indian Affairs. The Indians were not mentioned but incidentally. If the memorial went to any Committee, certainly it should go to a Select Committee.

The Memorial was finally referred, by a vote of 96 to 93, to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

Samuel A. Worcester vs. *the State of Georgia.*

On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinett county, in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without the license of the Governor, and without taking an oath of allegiance to the State, are declared null and void, as contrary to the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respect changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognize an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers: That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognised the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to, self government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoverers to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans.—They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities. He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the established course of things recognised by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts, and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to receive cessions of their lands, and to make treaties with them. That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws, of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties, and laws, of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLEAN delivered a separate opinion, concurring, in all things, in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice BALDWIN dissented.—*Nat. Int.*

Resistance against the Tariff.—A Convention of Delegates from the State Rights and Free Trade Associations throughout the Commonwealth of South Carolina, commenced its session in Charleston a few days since. In an address to the People of that State, unanimously adopted by the Convention, they remark: "It may be asked, what are we to do?—The answer is at hand—*Why resist.* What, by popular tumult and revolutionary violence? No, we are yet a sovereign party to the compact, and our State has nothing to do but to say, on the high authority of her sovereignty, that her citizens *shall not pay* this tribute, and it *will not* be paid! The State calls upon her sons to defend her rights; and in whatever form she may choose, proclaims her purpose to resist!" This is bold, independent language—and, from the temper manifested generally in South Carolina, should Congress determine against a modification of the Tariff, we fear that opposition in that quarter will shew itself in something more than *words.*

Petersburg Times.

Extract of a letter dated Charleston, March

The state of public feeling here, and probably throughout South Carolina, is, to say the least of it, alarming. Nothing is talked of but Nullification and its probable consequences, and the excitement grows since the manifesto of the Nullifiers, adopted at the Convention, was sent forth on Monday. I do not know what will be the upshot of this business, but the people does seem determined to proceed to do the very worst it has threatened. The consequence is, people, particularly the moderate part, look on with dismay, and it is possible some of the violent view it also as hasty and ill advised. It is understood here that if Congress does not essentially modify the tariff, a special session of the Legislature will be called, immediately after its adjournment, who will adopt measures necessary to render it a nullity, though civil war, disunion, &c. &c. may follow. Depend upon it, the crisis is at hand and the efficacy of nullification will probably shortly be tested. The following, the concluding paragraph of an address to the people of Chester District, (S. C.) by the Committee appointed to draw it up, shows the high state of excitement of the public mind:

Fellow-Citizens—Your country is in danger, and the subject need be no longer disguised. It is apparent that there are men in the midst of us who are urging the State in a hostile contest with our own government; and who are looking to England for assistance to rescue them from the dilemma, consequent upon such a contest. Yes, to the degeneracy of corrupt government of Old England! against which wicked misrule, the noble army of religious martyrs is yet bearing testimony—a government which, in its unrighteous and unhallowed lust for dominion, has shed the blood of men from the snows of Scandinavia to the plains of Hindostan, and which is now denying to its own citizens the inestimable right of an equal representation—to this government we look for assistance in the event of a struggle with the government of the United States. To those of our opponents who yet retain their American feeling, and who have been deluded into an opposition to their own country, we say—come out from among them and be separate. By the eternal principle of liberty, therefore—by the immortal memory of Washington, and by the blood of your fathers, which was poured out like water for the establishment of the American Union, and American Independence, and which cries to Heaven against every plan of disorganization, we conjure you to be up and doing. If other districts perfer the black, and piratical, and traitorous banner of nullification, and the bloody flag of Old England, let it be known, that when the standard of liberty, the broad stripes and bright stars of the American Union shall be unfurled to the breeze, the people of Chester will be proud to acknowledge themselves among its most strenuous supporters.

Revolutionary Pensions Bill.—The following is an abstract of the bill, reported by Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and now under consideration in the House of Representatives:

Sec. 1. All the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the revolution, either on the continental establishment, in the militia, State troops, or volunteers, who shall have served nine months or more, are entitled to a pension.

Sec. 2. Each who shall have served less than nine months, and not less than six months, shall receive a pension in proportion to the term of his service to nine months.

Sec. 3. Those who have served two years, shall receive full pay, but not to exceed the pay of a captain in the line.

Sec. 4. Extends the provisions of the act to the navy.

Sec. 5. Prisoners of war to have the time of captivity added to the term of service.

Sec. 6. Pension not transferable, nor liable to attachment, levy, seizure, or other legal process.

Sec. 7. In case of death of a pensioner, the arrears of pension due then to be paid to his widow, children, or other legal representative.

Sec. 8. Pension under the act to bear date from January 1st, 1830.

Sec. 9. Refers to the mode of making application for the pension, which is to be oath of service, before the District Judge of the United States, and the transmission to the Secretary of War of a certificate under the seal of the court, that the declaration of the claimant, in the opinion of the judge or court, is true.

U. S. Telegraph.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says that the Baltimore passengers were conveyed on Wednesday from New Castle to Frenchtown, by way of the Rail road, in one hour and thirty-five minutes, including one stoppage for the change of horses. The distance is sixteen miles and a half. The regular travel on the road has now commenced.

Naval.—We have reason to believe that the Frigate Constellation, Capt. Reed, now fitting for sea at Norfolk, will sail about the 1st of April: that she will take out Mr. Buchanan our new Minister to Russia, and also a new Minister to England, if one should be appointed and confirmed in sufficient season: that after discharging her diplomatic cargo, she will proceed to the Mediterranean, and take the station as a part of our squadron in that sea. She is expected to be absent three years.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A gentleman who was going to fight a duel asked a friend of his who had won a considerable sum the night before, to be his second. "My dear sir," replied the gamester, "I have fifteen hundred guineas last night, and don't cut but a poor figure at fighting to day; if you will apply to the person I got them of, he will fight like a devil, for he has not a single thing left."

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1832.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, March 8.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

We are indebted to Capt. M'Donald, of the brig *Bolivar*, from Greenock, for the London *Courier* of the 19th, and the *Times* of the 3d January, being nine days later than our previous London dates. They do not, however, afford either political or commercial intelligence of much importance.

The Cholera appears, from the official statements given, to be generally on the decline.

The Reform Bill appears to have been taken up in Committee of the House immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament, and some questions had already been decided upon its details—on one question, the Ministerial majority was 198.

An Inquest had been held in London on the 20th and 21st, upon the body of John Potts, a seaman, who died in the Workhouse of St. Paul, Shadwell, on the 18th, after a supposed attack of Cholera. The jury finally decided that the case might be further investigated by the medical men, if they thought proper, but that they (the Jury) were satisfied that had no connexion with the cholera, and returned a verdict, that the deceased "died a natural death by the visitation of God."

A Convention has been agreed upon between the French and English Governments, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, to which the French have consented to the mutual right of search.

State of Trade.—We learn with sincere satisfaction during a short visit to Lancashire in the present week that the cotton trade has undergone revival during the last three weeks. The spinning branch in particular has felt the advantage of this beneficial change and the prospects for the spring are thought to be very cheering, if the manufacturing districts should providentially be preserved from the malady which has produced so much alarm all over Europe, and from political cholera—the successive intrigues of the ironmongers—which have so severely afflicted the interests of the country during the present winter.—*Leeds Mercury.*

London, Jan. 16.

Rumors have been afloat for some days that cases of Malignant Cholera have occurred in London: one in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden—the other in Buckingham street, Strand; in both of which cases death had ensued. But as no report had been made to the Medical Council, implicit credit was not attached to the reports, although alluded to by the Magistrates at Bow street. On Friday afternoon, however, a soldier was seized with spasms and other indications of the disease in its most painful form, and he was removed to the Military Hospital, Rochester row Westminster, where, on examination by Dr. Johnson and other medical men, no doubt was entertained of the character of the disease. All the patients in the Hospital capable of being removed were in consequence sent away, to prevent the spreading of the infection, and the usual remedies were applied to that invalid, with some success. Although not out of danger on Saturday he was pronounced better. The man had been under arrest, and had been kept on low diet.

An afternoon paper of the 18th contradicts the report that the Cholera is in London—it seems however, to be true.

We have accounts from Constantinople that the Egyptian army had been repulsed, with great loss, in an attempt to storm St. Jean d'Acre. This is directly contrary to the accounts from Rhodes, that Abdallah Pacha was ready to open the gates of his fortress to the Egyptians.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

Charleston, March 10.

The Br. brig *Norna*, Dott, arrived last evening from Liverpool, has brought our regular file of London and Liverpool papers, and Shipping Lists to the 21st January, inclusive.

The London dates are not so late by two days as we received by the brig *Bolivar*, from Dundee—but the commercial accounts from Liverpool, are a week later; and we are sorry to notice a decline of 1-8d. in Upland Cottons, with a limited business.

The premises of Messrs. Horrocks & Son, near Manchester, were entered on the night of the 16th January, and 2,500 pieces calico, together with other property to the value of £5000, was destroyed by the distribution over it of about 200 lbs. of vitriolic acid. The same gentlemen lost by fire on the 28th December, property to the amount of £12,000, which at the time was supposed to have occurred by accident, but at our last dates, was believed to have been by design.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.—The business of our Cotton market this week is small, when compared with that of either of the last two. We make no change in our quotations, though it must be admitted our prices have been maintained with great difficulty, and for the purpose of selling, we have no doubt that in some instances small concessions were made to the buyers. The chief sales in New Upland have been from 6¼ to 6½d. The market, both yesterday and today, has had rather a steadier feel about it, and not quite so much Cotton offering for sale.

A Hint to Nurses.—A few days since, a negro woman called upon a Physician in this City, to have the shoulder of her child, five months old, examined. Her mistress had discovered a lump on its collar bone, and from the great pain it seemed to give the child, feared it was fractured. Indeed, the mother thought the sharp edge of the bone was coming through the skin. On a slight examination, it had much the appearance of a fracture; but as the motion of the arm was preserved, a close inspection of the skin was made, when, by the aid of a magnifying glass a minute metalic point was seen making its way at the surface. By dilating the opening a little, a *sewing-Needle* more than an inch in length, was extracted with the forceps.—The Physician then learned, that about ten weeks before, while the nurse was dressing the child, it suddenly screamed, as if it had received some injury, and for a long time refused to be comforted. It was examined, but no mark of injury could be found, except a small red point just below the left shoulder blade. It had been very fretful, with frequent fits of crying, ever since.—There seems to be no doubt, but that the needle was at that time, suddenly forced into the child's back from the nurse's clothes, and had gradually worked its way to the place from which it was taken; and from the thickened state of the bone at that place, and the degree of force required to extract the needle, it seems even probable that it actually passed through the imperfectly ossified bone.—*Med. Reg.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 16. Cotton 8¾ a 9¼. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 1 25. Flour 3 80 to 4 62½. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey 27½ a 30.

County Officers.—The following gentlemen were re-elected officers of the County of Cumberland, at March Term, 1832:

ANSON BAILEY, Coroner.
JAMES MILLAR, County Trustee.
DUNCAN MCNEILL, Treas. P. Buildings.
JONATHAN EVANS, GURDON DEMING, and D. A. DAVIS, Esq'rs, } Committee of Finance.
FREDERICK MOORE, Standard Keeper.

The Court, at this Term, adopted the excellent arrangement authorized by an act of the late Legislature, by appointing the following Magistrates, or a majority of them, to hold the June, September, and December Terms of the Court for this year. Under that act it is made the duty of the Magistrates thus appointed, to attend such terms, and they are to be allowed the same pay as Jurors.

For June Term—Benjamin Robinson, Peter McKellar, David McNeill, Timothy Spence, and Wm. McMillan, Esq'rs.

For September Term—Jonathan Evans, R. Huckabee, John McAlister, Duncan McRae, and Duncan Buie, Esq'rs.

For December Term—Josiah Evans, Gurdon Deming, Daniel McCormick, Wm. Ray, and Hector Stewart, Esq'rs.

The Court authorized the covering of the Court House with Tin, to defray the expense of which a Tax of 7 cents on each Taxable Poll, and 3 cents on each $100 worth of real estate, was laid, in addition to the former tax. There was also laid a Tax of 10 cents on each slave poll, for the payment of patrols.

Expedition.—The Henrietta Steam Boat left Wilmington on Saturday the 3d inst. at 9 A. M., with considerable freight for this place, which, on her arrival here, was discharged, a full return freight taken in, and the boat again at Wilmington on Tuesday the 6th, at 9 P. M., making the trip in three days and twelve hours.

The above is but one instance, from among many which might be cited, of the increased facilities of the commercial intercourse of this town. With the boats now on the river, and the energy with which they are managed, there is no reason to fear complaints of delay either in the receipt or shipment of goods or produce. It is now four years since any inconvenience has been felt during the business season, and then it was owing to one of the most extraordinary droughts ever experienced. Until the same cause shall again operate, shippers may generally calculate on having their goods in this town within ten or twelve days from the time of their leaving N. York or Philadelphia.

Accident.—On Thursday last, a young man, one of the workmen employed in covering the roof of the Town House with tin, fell off a distance of about 35 feet to the ground. To the astonishment of every one, the only serious injury he sustained was the fracture of one of his thighs, from which he is in a fair way of recovering.

Adam Payne.—On Thursday last, an individual, apparently about 50 years of age, dressed slovenly, with long hair and beard, (the latter about 4 inches long and considerably grey,) rode into town, and having reached the market square, dismounted, took off his hat and gloves, mounted a pile of bricks, and commenced singing from a hymn book. There was no one near him at first, but in a few moments a large crowd had collected, to which he sung, prayed, and preached. At night he repeated these services to a very large congregation in the Court House, and again the next day in the streets and in the Methodist Church. He announced himself to be Adam Payne, a native of Virginia. He discourses with much energy, and occasionally with considerable effect, especially upon the *risibles* of his auditory. His efforts appear to be principally directed against intemperance.

In Charleston, lately, it was deemed necessary to give him a berth in the watch house, as the best means of dispersing the mob which he collected in the streets on Sunday.

Congress.—In the Senate, the Apportionment Bill has come up and has caused considerable debate, a strong effort being made by Mr. Webster to change the principle of the bill, by inserting the following as a substitute for the original bill:

"That, from and after the 3d of March, 1833, the House of Representatives shall be composed of such a number of members, chosen within each State, as shall bear to the Representative population of such State the same proportion as the number 256 bears to the whole representative population of the United States; and of one additional member to every State in which the addition of such member will bring its number of representatives nearer to its exact proportion than the omission of such additional member; the said number of representatives in any State not exceeding one for every 30,000 persons; that is to say, within the State of Maine 9; New Hampshire 6; Massachusetts 13; Rhode Island 2; Connecticut 6; Vermont 6; New York 41; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 29; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 22; N. Carolina 14; S. Carolina 10; Georgia 9; Kentucky 13; Tennessee 13; Ohio 20; Indiana 7; Louisiana 4; Illinois 3; Alabama 6; Mississippi 2; Missouri 3."

We think it quite probable that this amendment will be adopted.

In the House of Representatives, in addition to the debate noticed on the preceding page, the Bank of the United has been the only subject of importance under consideration. Mr. Clayton's resolution for appointing a committee of inquiry, is still under discussion.

We understand that at Granville Superior Court, held last week, Judge Strange presiding, came on the trial of Robert Potter, for Maiming the Rev. Robert Taylor. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period, to give bond in a heavy penalty to keep the peace. It will be recollected, that at the Fall Term, 1831, he was convicted upon a similar indictment in which a Mr. Wiley was the prosecutor, and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of $1000.

On the preceding page we have inserted several articles which cannot fail to give pain to every lover of his country, as they awaken fears for the perpetuity of this Union. We allude to the debate in the House of Representatives on the petition in relation to Georgia and the Cherokees; to the decision of the Supreme Court on the same subject; and to the excitement in South Carolina on the subject of the Tariff. Both these States have declared their settled determination to *resist* the General Government,—Georgia, in case of any Executive, Judicial, or Legislative interference with what she considers her peculiar rights,—and South Carolina, if the Tariff be not modified to suit her views of constitutionality. The Supreme Court has issued its mandate requiring the authorities of Georgia to set the Missionaries at liberty, which we fear will not be obeyed. The authority of that Court *must* be sustained by the Executive, by force if necessary, or there is an end to all strength or confidence in the Government. On the other hand, we have no hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. South Carolina will resist the execution of what she considers an unconstitutional law, and the President must enforce it.

Under these circumstances, what is to be done? We cannot answer the question. It requires more penetration than we possess to devise a way of escape from these alarming difficulties. We can only hope that our country may yet be preserved from intestine war. A few days will determine whether the Governor of Georgia will respond to the sentiments of Mr. Clayton, or preserve the Union by obeying the constitution and laws.

Some of our readers may not fully recollect the circumstances which have led to the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the Missionaries. To such, a brief recital of them will not come amiss.

Georgia having preferred a claim to jurisdiction over the Indian Territory within her limits, passed laws forbidding all persons from working the gold mines within that territory, and all white persons from residing therein, without first obtaining the permission of the Governor and taking an oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia. The militia of Georgia were repeatedly called out to enforce these laws, and marching into the gold region, dispersed the intruders. Finally, several Missionaries, residing therein under the authority of the United States, were taken up, and after imprisonment, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. From this sentence they appealed to the Supreme Court.

More recently, the Legislature, (at its last session we believe) passed an act appointing Surveyors to lay off this Indian Territory, and gave authority to the Governor to have the survey made and a lottery drawn for its distribution among the people, at any time he might in his discretion appoint. He has accordingly issued his proclamation, commanding the surveyors to repair to Milledgeville to receive their instructions preparatory to entering on their duties, and announcing a determination to have a speedy drawing of the Lottery.—Thus is it the intention of Georgia to take possession of land absolutely owned by the Indians, because they will not sell it. The effect of the decision of the Supreme Court is, to put a stop to all these proceedings, and to assure to the Indians the peaceable enjoyment of their lands.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the decision in the case of the Missionaries "goes the whole against the Rights and Sovereignty of the States. It must startle every man, who is for preserving to the State Governments all the powers which have been reserved to them. The power now claimed by the United States over the Territory of the State of Georgia is not granted by the Constitution. It gives Congress the power to regulate trade with the Indian tribes—and nothing more.—It is not believed, that Georgia will submit to the decision—and that when it is certified to her State Court, they will take no account of it. What then? Will the Supreme Court be so infatuated as to persevere—and issue further process in the case?"

Passing over the modesty of the Enquirer, in deciding that the Judges of the Supreme Court do not so well understand the Constitution as the Editors of that print, what shall we think of the declaration, that it would be infatuation to enforce the decisions of the highest Judicial Tribunal of the Country? We confess that we fear the Executive *will not* enforce that decision. Time will disclose.

The letter of the President in defence and laudatory of Mr. Van Buren, will attract particular attention. He insinuates that the Senate offers an "*indignity*" to him by rejecting his nomination. He could not say more if the Senate had been constituted for the sole purpose of obeying his will.

He says also that Mr. Van Buren "had no participation whatever in the dissolution of the late Cabinet." He must have been a magician indeed, to have resigned his seat in that Cabinet without having any participation in the dissolution.

The Legislature of Maryland has nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant, for President and Vice President, by a vote of 55 to 17.

New Literary Paper.—We have seen the prospectus of "The Harbinger," a newspaper proposed to be issued from Chapel Hill, under the editorial direction of Wm. B. Chittenden, an Advocate of the City of New York. The prospectus is long, and we cannot spare the room to insert it, but will show it to any person desirous of patronizing such a paper. It has our best wishes for its success.

Quakers.—A communication in the Newbern Spectator says that upwards of seventy Quaker families have removed from the counties of Wayne and Carteret to the State of Indiana, since the passage of the law requiring that class of people to do military duty. A better evidence of its injustice and impolicy could not be given.

Cotton.—The Augusta Courier publishes a statement of the quantity of Cotton already carried to market in that State, amounting to 216,000 bales; and supposes that this comprises three-fourths of the whole crop; consequently, that the crop of 1831 in that State amounted to about 275,000 bales. From the same paper we derive the following statement:

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON STOCKS.

Stock of Uplands in Savannah, March 1, in store and on ship-board not cleared,	bales	37,942
Do. in Charleston,		27,672
Exported from Savannah from Oct. to March		116,235
Do. Charleston,		86,659
Both ports,		202,894
Ditto Sea-Island,		8,458
Increase over last year, same period, from Savannah,		38,036
Do. Charleston,		11,379
Increase, both ports,		49,415

A letter from Charleston, dated March 1st, says,—

"Our export list exhibits any thing but short crops, and from every appearance we shall send forward a heavy supply to Liverpool during the next month, and nothing to France. Every vessel in port is loading for Liverpool; freights are steady 11 1-6 a ¾d."

Mobile, March 3d, 1832.

Total Exports of Cotton from Mobile to 1st inst. from Oct. 1st, 42,647 bales. Stock on hand including all on ship board not cleared 34,434 against 30,149 same period last year. There are upwards of 17,000 bales more received at that Port than was last year, same period.

A letter received in Charleston, dated Savannah, March 7th, says—"I am now fully satisfied, that the crop from our State alone will be 300,000 Uplands. We know of 220,000 exported and received.

The market is very dull at 8¾ a 9, and 10 a 10¼, latter for fine, average sales, 9½."

We believe there is a protective duty of three cents per pound on cotton, which has existed in all the Tariffs. Many consider it as a matter of mere nominal value to the cotton growing states, and it may be more or less so. But as this cultivation is extending to the West on the finest lands in the world, we may look, when Mexico shall have emerged from the troubles of her revolutionary period, for considerable rivalry from Texas and the adjoining Mexican provinces, which but for this duty, might deluge New Orleans, Mobile, &c. with cotton of a superior quality.

We perceive among the last receipts at New Orleans 70 bales of *Texas* cotton.

Augusta Courier.

The following information of the public sentiment of the State of Pennsylvania, shows very conclusively that Mr. Van Buren will not receive the vote of that State for the Vice Presidency.

HARRISBURG, (PA.) MARCH 5.

The Fifth of March Convention.—This Convention assembled in the Court House at twelve o'clock, to the number of 122, and organized, by appointing Frederick Smith, of Franklin county, President, Wm. M'Creery, of Washington, Christian Garber, of Huntington, Joseph B. Anthony, of Lycoming, and Alexander Cook, of Philadelphia, Vice Presidents; and *J. Y. Barclay*, of Westmoreland, and General *Henry Frick*, of Northumberland, Secretaries. We understand the friends of Wilkins and Dallas, for the Vice Presidency, are about equal, and that Buchanan's friends hold the balance. The Hon. George Kremer is a delegate from Union county, and does not hesitate to "cry aloud and spare not," in favor of MARTIN VAN BUREN—"NOLENS VOLENS,"—"*We shall see.*"

Since the above was in type, and our paper prepared for the press, we learn the following result of 3 ballotings for a candidate for Vice President—ANDREW JACKSON having been first unanimously nominated for President. Some excitement prevailed on the Vice Presidency.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
DALLAS,	58	58	57
WILKINS,	54	55	55
BUCHANAN,	17	15	17
VAN BUREN,	3	4	3

A letter was read from Mr. *Buchanan*, before any ballot took place, declining to be a candidate.

Intelligencer.

In addition to the above, information from other quarters leads us to consider it quite doubtful whether the Baltimore Convention will "respond" to the cry of *persecution* which the Globe and other official papers have labored to get up on the strength of Mr. Van Buren's rejection. Even in New York the Regency totters to its foundation.—*Nat. Intel.*

Scarcely any hope, says the National Gazette, is now entertained at Washington, of a compromise of the Tariff question. The Southern gentlemen are likely to insist on terms which cannot be conceded—they are said to require the total abandonment of the protective policy;—on the other hand, the majority are naturally tenacious of their opinions and their constitutional power.

We received yesterday, from Mr. J. Crissy, the publisher, the first vol. of *Judge Marshall's* new edition of the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, of which we have had time only for a hasty inspection. Our readers are aware that the Life of the Pater Patriæ, by the Chief Justice, has undergone an entire revision by the venerable author: and the principal part of it, we understand, has been re-written with his own hand. The editor of the National Gazette, who has perused the whole of the new edition, speaks of its literary execution in high terms. That it is worthy both of the subject, and the biographer, we have no doubt; and in regard to the typographical execution, we can say that it is very creditable to the publisher. The edition is embellished with a beautifully engraved portrait of Washington, on steel from Stuart's painting; and a much improved colored Atlas. The present edition is, in another respect, an improvement, as a popular work, over the first, more voluminous, edition. It is brought within two moderate volumes; and therefore within the reach of almost every one who desires, (and what American would not desire) to possess an authentic history of the Father of his Country, from the pen of one who himself receives the universal homage of his countrymen for his wisdom and his virtues.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ The Managers of the School of Industry gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Five Dollars through the medium of the Post Office, from "A friend to the School of Industry."
March 13, 1832.

MARRIED,

In Chesterfield District, S. C., on Sunday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gainey, Mr. CASWELL LUNEY, of *Redington*, to Miss MARIA MUMFORD, of Wadesborough, N. C.

DIED,

On the 3th instant, Gen. WILLIAM WILLIAMS of Warren County.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Another Revolutionary worthy gone!—Died, lately in Johnston county, in the 94th year of his age, ALEXANDER AVERYT, Esq. who, with Col. Philemon Hawkins, of Warren (still living) and Charles Bruce, of Guilford, whose death is announced below, were the last surviving members of the Congress at Halifax in 1776, which formed the excellent and venerable Constitution of North Carolina. He possessed a sound understanding, which he retained unimpaired to the last, and was emphatically a good man and a useful citizen. During the course of his long and active, and at times exposed life he never was bled or took medicine; abstinence from food, and drinking warm water, were his remedies for every complaint—diseases he had none. He was of a thin habit of body, ever had a feeble constitution, and was extremely temperate in his passions and table enjoyments. His immortal spirit was at last parted from its frail tenement, without the intervention of pain or sickness, by the mere exhaustion of his physical powers.*

Died at the house of his Son-in-law Maj. Abraham Peeples, in Guilford County, on the 21st January last, CHARLES BRUCE, Esq. aged 90 years and ten days. Mr. Bruce was a native of Westmoreland County, Va. whence he emigrated to N. Carolina, and in the year 1769 settled in Guilford County, at a place which he called Summerfield, where he has resided ever since. He was a member of the Convention that formed the State Constitution in 1776, for several years, about the close of the Revolutionary War, a member of the State Legislature, and for the last thirty years, a member of the Baptist Church in which connection he died. He possessed to an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

*The orthography of Mr. Averyt's name is peculiar and new. When he first came into a life of business, there were residing in the same vicinity, three families, unconnected with each other, of the name of Avery. One retained the original orthography, another added the letter *t*, and the third spelled the name, *Avera*. The subject of this notice was called *Virginia Ellick*, (from the place of his nativity) to distinguish him, in common parlance, from *Cape Fear Ellick*, who founded the town of Averysborough!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED at 5 P. M., March 11, Henrietta Steam Boat and tow boat Clarendon, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron and Liverpool Salt, for J. M. Dobbin, Geo. McNeill, C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, Wilkings & Co., H. L. Jones, Thos. Fuller, E. Stedman, P. Dailey, J. C. Latta, Nott & Starr, Thomas Sandford & Co., G. Hurlbutt, and others.

On Saturday, the 10th, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for Messrs. J. Kyle, J. Munn, C. P. Mallett, A. McLauchlin, of this place; D. McRae, Lawrenceville; J. M. Bradley, Moore County; A. McAuley, Randolph; Dialectic Society, Chapel Hill.

DEPARTED, this morning, at 8 A. M., Henrietta Steam Boat, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, &c., for Yarbrough & Ray, G. McNeill, E. & I. Blake, W. C. Cook, and others, and 14 passengers.

Also, this morning, Steamer John Walker, Captain Patrick, with Cotton, Flour, Flaxseed, Tobacco, &c., for Messrs. C. T. Haigh, O. P. [illegible], J. M. Dobbin, Thos. Fuller, and others.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
March 13. 71-tf

☞ The Editors of the Edenton Gazette, Newbern Spectator, Elizabeth City Star, Washington Union, Wilmington Recorder, Hillsborough Recorder, Oxford Examiner, Yadkin & Catawba Journal, Salisbury, and Raleigh Register, will please insert the above three times.

NEW & ELEGANT SPRING GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his old stand corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, a very general stock of SPRING GOODS, selected by himself, with great care, and comprising the most beautiful and fashionable goods to be found in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. As they will be sold low, he invites the attention of his friends and the public

March 13th, 1832. 171 tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.
March 13. 71tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
14 Hhds. N. E. RUM
5 bbls Malaga Wine
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

Henrietta Steam Boat.

THE sale of Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, advertised to take place on the 2d of April next, is indefinitely postponed.
JOHN CRUSOE, *Attorney.*
March 12. 71-2w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. William Lord, deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment, and to whom the Estate may be indebted, to present their demands, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be in bar of recovery.

WM. L. HILLIER.
March 13, 1832. 71-tf

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
20 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

485 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

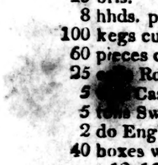
Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.



All persons hav- ing accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞ **One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief—it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale at the Book Store of

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Feb. 7. 66 tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

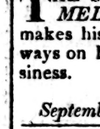
He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.



The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.Ap'l.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, } Fall caught MACKEREL,
20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, }
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son,
for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-t.f

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Campbor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having returned to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. [52-tf.]

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED PER STAMBOAT JOHN WALKER,

59 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
14 do. Porto Rico SUGAR.

In Store,

A few tons of LOGWOOD, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 6.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 21. 34tf.

NEGROES for Sale,

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

Salt.

2500 Bushels Cadiz *SALT*, received per Clarendon, for sale by.

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

February 6.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER

For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate disease in the lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but it offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between eighty and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with one of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq.—Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsboro'.

HUGH McQUEEN,
Trustee for Mrs. C. Cameron.

January 26, 1832. 65-3w.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831 4-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

December 31, 1831. 61-3w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, Proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.

January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62 tf

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, } *Petition for Divorce.*
vs.
Quentin Scott.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentin Scott make his personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

67-3w

February 2, 1832.